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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1903.

Circulation During November W. B. Carr, Business Marager of The St. Louis Re-public, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below: 1 (Sunday).....106,860 | 16101,490

(Sunday).....108,450 | 30102,4603,097,470 Total for the month.....

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over Net number distributed......3.026,567 Average daily distribution...... 100,885 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of November was 7.50 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day o

J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR

COMMENDABLE ACTION.

Less than a week ago The Republic called attention to the inferiority of the signal lights on Transit cars to those on Suburban cars, and advised that the Transit Company not only equip the cars with more powerful headlights, but also attach the lamps to the dashboard so as to illuminate the right of way for a distance ahead. Evidently the officers of the company valued the suggestion properly, for it has already been applied to a considerable extent.

The company is entitled to thanks for its dispatch in adding another precaution against accident. It is also entitled to commendation for increasing the number of power brakes and for evincing a disposition to meet expectations with regard to public safety. Devices and regulations for rendering efficien service and affording protection against accident are requirements incumbent upon railway companies, both in their own interest and that of the public.

It may be contended that the company is not exceeding an imperative duty. This is true. And yet the duties of public-service companies are so often fisregarded that it is gratifying to note a tendency in the opposite direction. It becomes somewhat of an obligation to promote this tendency by showing appreciation when improvements are the result of voluntary action by companies.

Street railway service can be so controlled as to

estisfy both stockholders and patrons. There is a common ground on which the representatives of both may meet and arrange affairs. If all questions are taken up in a spirit of calmness and fairness as they are presented and the contest and the ristence of ized, there will be no occasion for the existence of the nublic. ey are presented and the correct remedles utildifferences between the companies and the public. With this idea in mind, The Republic gladly accepts the opportunity to congratulate the Transit Company beginning, without pressure, to include another ans of protection against accident. With this idea n mind. The Republic has advocated the appointment of a street railway supervisor to superintend the service, and, as the representative of the public, deal with the companies.

UNION STATION PARK.

St. Louis should learn from Washington as Washington has learned from St. Louis. The construction here ten years ago of the finest Union Station in the world was a triumph that excited the emulation of the capital. Arrangements have been made for the erection there of an edifice which will rival ours both in magnificence and size. If it is only as beautiful in architectural conception and only as imposing as the St. Louis Union Station, the Washington Union Station will be one of the best in the

As an architectural achievement of the rallroadstation type, the St. Louis Union Station will remain a model. Few, if any, of such structures will surpass it. Germany claims to have its peer, and so does Boston, while Washington assures the completion of its superior. But, whatever their relative artistic merits may be, it seems to be certain that the three finished buildings and the one unfinished building are the criterions for this style of architecture and that each will maintain a deserved fame.

The published plans and drawings of the Washington station indicate that it will be an ideal edifice in every respect and entirely creditable to the nation's capital. The architect has wrought with regard for the effective architectural and artistic ensemble existing in Washington, and the new station should be, as is intended, an edifice in harmony with the public buildings. The treatment of the immediste surroundings will fit with the engineering and landscape plans respecting the whole city, which will afford the station as a vision advantages which

po similar building possesses. Much of the attractiveness in appearance of the St. Louis Union Station is lost as a consequence of inattention to environments. In Washington as much as \$5,000,000 will be expended for creating in front of the station a grand plaza, 500 feet wide by 1,000 feet long, and for changing street grades and mak- takes as its premise the course pursued by President such a good time.

proach from the city, and, what is equally as beneficial, will give the visitor a favorable impression upon arrival.

For years The Republic has urged the railroad companies and the city to establish a park directly in front of the Union Station here. The suggestion has met approval from all persons, except some of those owning property on the site of the proposed park. They have argued that the improvement would cost no less than a million dollars.

But what is a cost of a million dollars for a park embracing two city blocks compared to the cost of the plaza and incidental improvements in Washington? It would be worth a million dollars to have a downtown park. It would be worth a million dollars to get rid of the unsightly structures facing Union Station. It would be worth a million dollars to produce favorable impressions upon visitors upon their

St. Louis should learn from Washington and establish a park in front of Union Station. It is only a question of time when there will be a Union Station park here. But it should be borne in mind that the park will cost more after a time than it would cost now. The transformation might cost \$1.500,000 now; it might cost several millions in ten years. Washington's example should be emulated with dis-

MR ROOSEVELT ON BOODLE.

Such meager accounts of the department swindles as have heretofore filtered into the press have but poorly served to prepare the public mind for Bristow's revelations, and the sense of shock is keen and profound. The extent and character of graft as disclosed by the report is almost stupefying, and were it not for the fact that the public is accustomed to the idea of millions, the mere numerical magnitude would be difficult of comprehension. Fifteen years ago "millions of graft" would have been almost unintelligible.

That graft in one department alone has been on a scale to justify the employment of forty inspectors for six months in investigating it is a suggestive fact which assists the imagination to grasp the truth. And that the system discovered has been developing through two administrations, extending its ramifications and perfecting its operations, undisturbed save by superficial examinations, is another polgnant fact. And President Roosevelt's expressions, such as "gross corruption," "bribery and blackmall," "fleecing the public," give further color and suggestion to the great melancholy fact.

Unquestionably the principal significance of Mr Bristow's report is to confirm the belief that graft is deep-rooted in practically every department of executive business and to strengthen the public conviction that the only way to cure it effectually is to apply the wholesale cure of the ballot. Mr. Roose velt's own comments make legitimate and proper the discussion of the scandal's political phase at this time. Obviously he seeks thus early to anticipate and avoid the political effect of the disclosure.

In discussing the matter of cure, he says: "All questions of difference in party policy sink into insignificance when the people of the country are brought face to face with a question like this." Assuredly such differences ought to sink unless they are vital to the cure itself. If they militated against the thoroughgoing renovation obviously demanded and conceded to be necessary in the Federal service they ought to be ignored by the people.

But what are the "differences" and how do they affect reform? The Democratic party insists upon a final and complete overhauling of the service and the utter demolition of graft. The Republican party has put itself in the attitude of defense upon the issue of reform. From the outset it has been an apologist, seeking on the one hand to excuse the corruption which was revealed, denying party responsibility therefor, and on the other hand denying that extensive graft existed. Not until investigations and exposures became inevitable, perforce of public innce, did the administration act, and its progres sions in the work have been marked by reluctance and by sullenness toward the public. For the partial results actually achieved the administration deserves credit, but no amount of reform activity henceforth can change the fact of its early attitude upon the scandals. It has sought to make a virtue of necessity; of which the people are duly cognizant. It now admits the extent and character of the fraud--those only, however, of which the nation is already fully informed-and vigorously proclaims that reform is necessary. The "difference" to which Mr. Roosevelt refers relates to the question of which party is better calculated to accomplish the work.

It is equally difficult to believe that the Republican party if retained in power and left to its own de vices would seriously disturb the present conditions of Federal service; and to comprehend how a whole sale renovation, consequent upon a change of administration, could fail to produce the desired result. Let the Republican party be judged by its "reform" rec-

At the outset, many months ago, The Republic's criticism of the administration proceeded upon the theory that it was less the fact of rascality existent under an administration than the manner of dealing with it which affected a party. But later, with the continual developments at Washington and throughout the country, disclosing the pervasive ramifications of fraud and establishing beyond a doubt the fact of a broad and deep-rooted system of crime which involved high officials and responsible heads of various departments, and with the development of the important fact of corruption's connection with the party organization, it became patent that the kind and character of the rascality itself reflected upon the party. The great onus of responsibility has been laid at the Republican door.

Mr. Roosevelt cannot be heard to disclaim party responsibility for the crime, which has flourished uninterruptedly throughout two Republican administrations, and which could not have flourished without a considerable degree of protection from party powers. His plea that "differences" should be sunk must be regarded in the light of his party's record. and with reference to present facts and the situation's plain logic. It appears to be an attempt to avoid party responsibility even at the expense of the nation's necessities. Is it possible to sink the "dirferences" altogether without burying the reform issue? Without eliminating reform?

BUILD THE CANAL.

Out of the rhetoric, recrimination and mistaken reasoning which are piling up around and tending to obscure the Panama question there should rise into superlative prominence, blazoned forth in raised letters as the dictum of the public mind, the command,

"Build the Canal!" To the South, to the South Atlantic seaboard, to the Pacific Coast, to the Mississippi Valley, to England, France, Germany and the Orient, no other contemplated enterprise possesses one-tenth as much commercial importance and significance.

The only influence in the United States which consistently will oppose and may delay the construction of an isthmian ship canal is that of the transcontinental railroads.

Any other opposition strikes not at the canal, but

ing accessory improvements. The plans, or park Roosevelt and Secretary Hay in "fostering" the Panarea. will bring the building into relief upon ap ama revolution and in so promptly recognizing the new Panama Republic. At least, that is the only other stand which appeals to the unbiased intelligence as having in it the rudiments of logic, and it advocates a vague policy of undo.

Whatever the original merits, the proposition of the hour, what to do now, is not clouded by the question of choice between the natural advantages In Panama or in Nicaragua, Selection has been made by the legislative body vested with the authority to make that selection.

The crisis has in it this and only this for the American people: Have President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay committed what amounts to an act of highway robbery on the isthmus and must we "confess" and back down?

Upon questions of international right and wrong, room for the widest difference of opinion always exists. It may not be denied that the Chief Executive and his adviser can take refuge in the argument that they acted for the interests of the many as opposed to those of the few-to those of a boodle-hungry, Illgoverned, unstable and undeveloped South Amer ican State. Involved in the background is a prinple which The Republic, with some license, perhaps has defined as "international eminent domain." A further analysis of the equities brings us squarely fagainst a kind of philosophical tradition that there's always right on both sides and that the thing for mere man to do-whose alm is to get results, to build a canal-is to endeavor to decide upon which side the balance swings the lower. Be sure-as sure as you can-that you are right, then go ahead!

The Democratic party, in spite of what our Republican contemporaries say to discourage the belief, stands squarely on its feet. It is against the administration and his Highness, "Theophrastus" Roose velt. But the Democratic party stands furthermore for the people and the well-being of the United States, and an issue made by the Democratic party must have in it the well-being of the United States.

The deep waterway to the Gulf and the commercial future of the Central West enter into the canal enterprise. This great undertaking has in it, then, the well-being of the United States and of the particular section of the United States of which Missouri is the center. The best thing under the circumstances, it follows conclusively, is to build the canal. And it can only be built at once in Panama. It is to be hoped that the Democratic Congressmen and Senators from Missouri and other Western States will contribute to that end.

If, by some mysterious chance, the aforesaid Theophrastus Roosevelt goes off at half cock and hits the mark, even as our old friend Nathaniel Winkle closed his eyes, banged away, and killed the partridge, it would be undemocratic on the part of the Democratic party not to admit the remarkable

The boodle news now comes from Washington. Won't E. Lincoln Put-it-to-'em cook up something for that magazine of his about the Putridness of the Post Office, or the Painfulness of Payne, or the Ruminations of Roosevelt, or the Handiness of Heath or the Tamperings of Tyner, or the Bamboozlings of Beavers, or the Machinations of Machen? Or, how's this? "The Boodle Bubble Picked by the Professional Boodle Bubble Picker."

Mr. Folk has absolved himself from participation in the salary quibble by declining to receive any pay pending the City Counselor's decision. Other people, apparently, are much more interested in his salary than he is. Incidentally a fair proportion of the public would not object should the law allow him the utmost compensation.

Possibly the crank who insisted upon delivering his letter in person to the President intended some disagreeable reflection upon the administration's conduct of Post-Office affairs. Possibly the prescription for cancer related to corruption in the Federal departments.

Perry Heath says that malice animated that Bristow report. As to malice, that's a question, but the report certainly was animated, and Heath should limit himself in the matter of opinions. The news that Colombia will not give up Panama

is quite interesting. It is probably true, too, for, in order to give it up, Colombia will have to get Pauama back.

Grover Cleveland has come out and declared emphatically in favor of giving the little boys a chance.

RECENT COMMENT.

General Reyes and His Mission. Atlanta Constitution.

General Reyes could have been elected President of Colombia had he not been touched by the boodle-bee and concluded that, with Marroquin as President and himself as General of the Colombian forces, he could down the American people for any sum Colombian cupidity could demand. But General Reyes, while honestly in favor of the

canal, has been fooled into supporting the worse than fool demands of the Bogota grafters. He may come to the United States and say what he will, but he will not change the situation The United States has taken its position with refer-

ence to Panama and the canal, and that position will not be changed. We do not owe Colombia one scintilia of obligation

regarding the canal. If Panama feels that sh Colombia any obligation on account of the canal question, it is all right for them to settle that between themselves. If German, Holland and British bondholders have any claims on Colombia on account of the Panama Canal question, those questions must be settled betwee those countries and Colombia,

War Councils Never Fight. T. M. Anderson in The Independent.

But in inaugurating its new method the War Depart nent has eliminated from the army nearly all the Gen erals of the Civil War. Over 100 officers of this class have been induced to retire by a bribe of a higher grade The last general officer who entered the service before the close of the Civil War will be retired in 1909. The last Adjutant General of this class will be retired in 1906, the last Civil War Surgeon in 1905 and the last of the Engineer and Ordnance in 1907. In the cavalry there are only twenty-one Civil War veterans left, in the artilery twenty-six and in the infantry nineteen. Thus in the line of the army, out of 2,900 officers there are only sixty-six veteran officers left to explain the custom of war in like cases to the men of the new army.

The school of experience should still find a place in

our military curriculum. Our War College seems to be founded on the assumption that there is wisdom in a multiplicity of councils. Without questioning this theory, attention may be invited to the well-known saying that "councils of war never fight."

Turkey's Postprandini Remarks. New York Sun. I'm an unassuming Turkey,

And I am not to blame If by any primogenesis Upon the earth I came; They never said a word to me, And if I'd had my way I should have gone some otherwheres To spend Thanksgiving Day.

After the Strike.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. Yesterday was a happy day in Kenwood. The residents of that beautiful suburb could see the cable cars moving from the windows of their palatial mansions, and ever and anon they could run out and flip and joke with the conductors and motormen as of old, and have

UNION CLUB TO GIVE MUSICALE; RECEPTION FOR MISS CRENSHAW.



MISS MABEL GENEVA SHARP, Soprano, of Chicago, who will sing for the first time in St. Louis at the Union Club's musicale on Thursday evening.

The Union Club has made elaborate | ham and their daughters received, the la-preparations for its first musicale of the dies all being gowned in white. preparations for its first musicale of the eason, to be given at the clubhouse on Thursday night. A programme consistsome from other cities has been arranged

Shepa Miss Sharp.
For Contralto—(a) Immer bei dir.....
(b) Nur wer die Schusucht KenutRaff PART IL

PART II.

For Violin—(a) Serenade Plerne
(b) Slavonic Dance Carabok
Mr. Schiele.
For Soprano—(a) Thougan Fancies.Herbert Jones
(b) Das Kraut Vergessenheit Hidach
(c) I Love You Truiy. Hond
Miss Snarp.
For Alto—(a) The Rose and the Malden.
(b) The Sweetest Flower. Arthur Lieber
Mrs. Bollman.
For Tener—(a) Creole Lover's Song Buck
(b) Total Eclipse. Handel
(c) Plerrot
Mr. Eider. (c) Pierrot Mr. Eider.

Mrs. Eider, Accompanist.

For Barytone (a) The Brigand.

(b) Entreaty

Mr. Rohan.

Quartet-Rigoletto Verdi
Miss Smarp, Mrs. Boilman, Mr. Elder,
Mr. Roban. RECEPTION FOR DAUGHTER. Mrs. John C. Crenshaw, No. 3727 Delmar boulevard, introduced her daughter, Miss Louise Crenshaw, yesterday afternoon at large reception, the guests invited to come between two sets of hours-2 to 4 and

3 to 5. The house was trimmed in white and green, many white chrysanthemums being used. Mrs. Crenshaw received in a helloused. Mrs. Creisnaw received in a nead-trope chiffon cloth, while the debutante was in white chiffon and lace.

Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison, Mrs. Dan Rus-sell, Mrs. Walker Hill, Mrs. Minerva Carr, Mrs. Alfred Carr, Mrs. Edward L. Adreon, Sr., and Miss Bent assisted. Miss Georgie Young, served punch, while Miss Marie Tracey, Miss Edwina Tutt, Miss Le Bour-geois and Mrs. Nicholls dispensed the sweetnests

ENTERTAINED WITH A DANCE. Mrs. Edmund F. Wickham and the Misses Emily and Frances Wickham entertained about 400 young people and a ew of the young married set last night with a dance at Mahler's.

Miss Frances Wickham is just out, the affair of last night being her first large and formal function, though Mrs. Wickham gave her a tea not long ago at which the debutante was presented to the women of Mrs. Wickham's visiting list.

The ballroom was simply trimmed with

SCHRAMM-THAL

The marriage of Mrs Adele Thal, drughter of Mr, and Mrs. R. M. Thal of the Washington Hotel, to Harry L.

COOPER-HOUGH. Friends of Miss Laura Hough and Cecil . Cooper will be surprised to learn of their marriage, at St. Bridget's Church on Thanksgiving Eve. After the mar-riage ceremony an informal gathering was held at the home of the bride's par-ents, on Thomas street. mr. and Mrs. Cooper departed Thanksgiving night on the late train for Chicago,
a large party of friends accompanying
them to Union Station.

BIRTHDAY PARTY. Mrs. H. B. Leon gave a reception at her home, No. 1262 Delaware avenue, on

Wednesday, in honor of her daughter, wednesday, in honor of her daughter, Miss Maude Leon. Mrs. Leon was gowned in pink albatross and point lace. The house was decorated with pink carnations and pink ribbons. The evening was most enjoyable. Dancing was a feature, Some music selections were rendered by Miss Ellen Bausmer. At 12 o'clock a supper was served. The dining-room was a surprise to the guests, the only light being that from many pink candles which ornamented the tables and cakes. Among the guests were:

Misses—
Bianche Dzengolewski, Gertrude Baldwin,
Corinne Hatfield,
B. B. H.

Belie Wengler, Ellsi McNalley, Jeanette Flaven Nellie Springme Ellen Bausmer, B. R. H.; Gladys Acton.

Richard George. Audrey Pennam, Paul Acton, Cari Gordon, William Teare, Harry Wengler, Charles Woodward,

SURPRISED BY FRIENDS A surprise party was given in honor of Wallace Dahlman of Grand avenue last Saturday night. The evening was spent in dancing. Those participating in the fun

Laura Mestamather, Harel Tompkins, Margaret Shepard, Mary Moberly, Gertrude Dahman, Frances Johnson,

POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

CHARLES SUMNER.

BY LONGFELLOW.



HARLES SUMNER, one of the great antislavery leaders, was a Bostonian and son of Sheriff Sumner. He was a graduate of Harvard and a lawand son of Sheriff Sumner. He was a graduate of Harvard and a law-yer by profession. He was United States Senator from Massachusetts many years. When in the Senate he was murderously assaulted b Preston S. Brooks, Representative from South Carolina. He never fully recovered from the wounds. After the war he strove hard to gain for the negroes complete political recognition. His famous resolve in favor of removing from the battle flags the names of battles won by the North over the South brought down on him the censure of the Massa-chusetts Legislature. When he was dying the censure was rescinded. Other selections from Longfellow, his portrait, autograph and biographleal sketch have already been printed in this series. By "the uninter

rupted breath" the poet means the soul, or that part which death does not interrupt Arnold Winkelried, the famous Swies patriot, was killed at the battle of Sempuch, cen-Garlands upon his grave. Death takes us by surprise,

And flowers upon his hearse, And to the tender heart and brave His was the troubled life.

The conflict, and the pain.

The honor without stain. Like Winkelried, he took Into his manly breast The sheaf of hostile spears, and broke

The grief, the bitterness of strife,

A path for the oppressed. Then from the fatal field Upon a nation's heart Borne like a warrior on his shield-So should the brave depart.

And stays our hurrying feet; The great design unfinished lies, Our lives are incomplete. But in the dark unknown Perfect their circles seem

Even as a bridge's arch of stone

Is rounded in the stream. Alike are life and death, When life in death survives, And the uninterrupted breath Inspires a thousand lives.

Were a star quenched on high, For ages would its light, Still traveling downward from the

sky. Shine on our mortal sight.

So when a great man dles, For years beyond our ken The light he leaves behind him lies Upon the paths of men.



DELFT BOWLING CLUB. The Delft Bowling Club entertained Its friends at the Union Club Thanksgiving eve. They meet every Thursday, except entertainment nights. The club comprises the following:

Mesoleurs and Messiames
C. Johnson.
J. P. Stanley.
Punt Wack. R. C. Collins, George Brimmer, C. Crawford,

O'NEILL SURPRISE PARTY, Some of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. O'Neill's friends gave them a surprise party on Iriends gave them a surprise party on Saturday evening. The house was dec-orated with flowers. Music and dancing were the features. Music field Cain and Mrs. T. J. Crabb played several selection on the plane. At 12 o'clock a repast was served, the table being decorated with flowers. Those present were: Musicurs and Mestames— Thomas J. Crabb. Clinton D. Nicholson

Clinton D. Nicholson, Franz Bigelow, John P. Fromme, William H. Parks. Fred W. O'Neill. Charles E. Nicholson.

Florence Ruby, Grace Nicholson, Physilis Crabb, Helle Cuin, Belle Cuin, Mr. Reymond Ruby,

KNAPP-RAMLOSE, A quiet but pretty wedding, which took place at 8 o'clock Thanksgiving eve, was place at 8 o'clock Thanksgiving eve, was
that of Miss Clara Beile Ramlose, only
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian E.
Ramlose of No. 535 Maple avenue, and
Ralph H. Fybus Knapp, son of Mr. and
Mrs. Charles Knapp of No. 588 Cabame
place. The ceremony was performed by
the Roverend E. Duckworth of St. JamesEpiscopal Church. The house was handsomely decorated in white chrysauthemums and smillax.

The bride wore white collenne claborately
trimmed in real voint lace, the latter being

nums and smiles.
The bride were white collenne claborately rimmed in real point lace, the latter being a hericom in the bridegroom's family, as as also the diamond ornament, consisting f seven large jewels, that he'd the veil in lesses. Miss Mae McClain was maid of honor in a costume of pale blue crepe de Chine, and Mr. Lester T. Pybus Knapp served as best A dinner, covers laid for twenty guests,

mony. ENTERTAIN POSTER GIRLS. The Misses Johnson of No. 4335 Finney avenue entertained the Poster Girls and their friends Thanksgiving Day. Dinner

COMPLIMENTARY EUCHRE A surprise euchre was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Soeker of No. 2818 Russell avenue, in honor of the thirteenth anniversary of their marriage. After the distribution of prizes music and dancing were enjoyed. Among those present were:

Messieurs -Charles Soeker, Val. Knapp, Will Richter, John Richter, Will Mestemacher, L. H. Tiemann Frank Knapp

Irene Mestemacher, M. Fosburg, MISS FOSTER SURPRISED. A surprise party was given in honor of Miss Lizzle Foster Thanksgiving Eve at her home, No. 5162 San Francisco avenue, The party was arranged by Miss Annie Bremer, Miss Clara Kolodt and Miss May Hopkins. The house was decorated in autumn foliage and chrysanthemums. The evening was spent in dancing, music and games. Supper was served at midnight, Among those presents were:

Lizzie Foster, Annie Brener Fred Johns

REEVES-HAWTIN. One of the pretty Thanksgiving weadings was that of Miss Belle Hawtin of Granville place to Alfred Reeves of Tuxedo, which was celebrated at Christ Church Cathedral last Wednesday at 4:30 p. m. The bride was attended by her coustn. Miss Marie J. Wilson, A. Gustav Kreis, a life long friend of the bridegroom, was best man. After the ceremony a supper was served at the bride's home. After a trip to the Southern States they will be at home Thursdays in January at No. 1358 Granville place. Granville place.

PERSONAL MENTION. Manton Davis, who has been visiting his on nome in Kentucky for six weeks, re-turned to St. Louis hast Saturday. Mr. Davis, who is recuperating from the ef-fects of a broken leg, was accompanied to St. Louis by his brother, John D. Davis, of Atlanta, Ga., who will be his guest for

Mrs. H. W. Loeb, No. 4401 Delmar boule-vard, will entertain thirty children on Saturday afternoon in honor of the eighth birthday of her daughter, Irene. John Stafford White has moved from

St. Louis to Michigan, where Mr. and Mrs. Marion Lambert are re-ceiving congratulations on the birth of a

Miss Mamie Karr of Belleville, Ill., is visiting Miss Aurea Stella Albrecht at Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Jule P. Reither and son of Clay avenue departed last evening for a short visit with relatives in the South. Children will take Piso's Cure without

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS

-C. G. Jones of Oklahoma is at the Planters. -Lloyd Smith of Moberly, Mo., is at the -J. S. Hersey of Galveston, Tex., is at the -S. J. Sage of Omaha, Neb., is gistered at -Joseph F. Murphy of Denison, Tex., is at -H. C. Johns of Carthage, Mo., is a guest at the Lindell. -J. M. Humphrey of Joplin, Mo., is a guest at the Southern. -Cr. Walker of Kansas City is registered at -J. W. Rickard of San Antonio, Tex., is a guest at Hern's. -Rey Campbell of San Antonio, Tex., is rep-intered at the Planters. -Oscar F. Miles of Fort Smith, Ark., is a guest at the Flanters. -J. W. Wilkie of Benumont, Tex., is regis--T. A. Wise of Jefferson City. Mo., is a guest at the Southern. -William Carruthers of Fort Smith, Ark., is at the New St. James. -C. P. Meriwether of Walnut Ridge, Ark., is a guest at the Lindell. -Mr. and Mrs. W. Gilpin of Springfield, III., have rooms at the Lindell, -William A. Cole of Webb City, Mo., is on the guest list at the Moser. -Miss Henrietta Potterfield of Decatur, Ill., is registered at the Lindell. -Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Bond of Newport, Ark., are registered at the St. Nicholas. - James K. Itackett, husband of Mary Man-nering, is at the Southern, Mr. Hackett will start in a few lays for the Grark country to-hunt for deer and wild turkey.

At Chiengo Hotels. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30.—These St. Louis persons registered at hotels here to-day: Additional M. Browning, J. Brown, S. H. Fullerton, R. B. Holt, F. M. Mcore, W. S. Shimok, J. H. Lesh, S. W. Miller, Great Northern-C. F. Brew, F. Dodson, F. S. Hays, G. Morris, C. C. Roth, B. D. Walker, H. B. Stone W. A. Waide, Morrison-L. H. Dickerson, A. Mills, P. L. Raiston Briggs - W. S. Mervin, F. C. Patrick, A. P. Knissrhof-A. W. Curtis, M. S. Wagner, S. H. Smith.

(Grand Facilic-H. S. Crane, M. S. McConnegry, F. Sinclair, W. T. Daniels,
Paimer House-L. D. Alde, W. S. Foreman,
C. E. Hall, T. J. West, A. M. Brill,
Windsort-lifton-D. S. Bartlett, H. A. Patterson, J. E. Flint, R. H. Somera,

Missourians in New York.

Missonrians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

New York, Nov. 30.—Among the arrivals
at the hotels here to-day were the following Mirsourians:

St. Louis-G. D. Johnson, S. Werner, H. McGarvin, Imperial; J. L. Butterfield, Mrs. R. C.
Kerens, Miss Smith, P. B. Behr, Waldorf, C.

N. Brecht, C. F. Schley, Navarre, S. Levis,
Hofman, W. J. Forter, Herald Square; G. A.
Menkel, Murray Hill; G. E. M. Pratt, ManhatInn, F. W. S. E. Wester, T. W. Garland,
Aless E. Genge, Victoriand Mrs. Colt, Vendome;
Kansas City-E. Kranthorf, Mrs. I. McCorep.
Machattan; Mrs. J. K. Eurnham, Plaza; N.
Simonda and Mrs. Simonda, Criterion; L.

Crutcher, Grand Union.